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NONWOVEN FOR POLYMER MOULDING APPLICATIONS*Field of the invention*

5           The present invention relates to a nonwoven composite, to a process for the production of such a nonwoven composite and to its use as a lining between the body of a moulded article and a decorative facing material borne by the said body.

*Background to the invention*

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Moulded forms made from thermoplastic polymers have been used for many years as decorative or infill articles, for instance panels, in automotive vehicles, domestic appliances, and the like. Such panels and like components originally had just the polymeric surface itself as the outer face and may have been textured to give a decorative effect. Recently there has been a trend towards laminating a decorative material to the outer surface of the polymer form to improve the effect. These decorative materials can, for example, be textiles, nonwovens or decorative thermoplastic olefin (TPO) films or skins.

20           The trend to providing these moulded forms with decorative surfaces has been particularly strong in the automotive industry in order to match the consumer demand for more "luxurious" interiors; as a result, these decorative moulded components are now common features as door linings, door pillars, dashboard elements, and the like. Additionally, a foam layer, typically polypropylene or polyurethane, may be introduced between the decorative layer and the body of the article; this technique is particularly used when the component is required to feel soft to the touch.

30           In the production of these moulded components there has been a move to applying the decorative surface to the moulded form during the moulding process itself rather than laminating the decorative material to the moulded form as an additional process step after the moulding process; this has cost and productivity advantages. Examples of the moulding techniques used can be found in, for example, F. Beckmann *et al.*, "Fabric back injection: from special process to mass production", *Proceedings of*

VDI *Plastics in Automotive Engineering Conference*, Mannheim (March 1998); I. Adcock, "The pressure is on for a new mold", *Automotive & Transportation Interiors* (May 1997); and United States Patent 5 543 094 (Hara *et al.*). The teaching in these documents is incorporated herein by reference.

5

A particular problem in the one-step processes is that, because of the temperatures and pressures used, the decorative surface material can be degraded by being compressed (a textile will be flattened and lose its natural nap, for example) or the thermoplastic polymer used for the body of the form can exude into the decorative surface. If a foam layer is included in the article then this too can be degraded in the moulding process.

The Hara *et al.* patent suggests that these effects can be reduced or eliminated by providing a nonwoven lining between the thermoplastic form and the decorative surface, in this case a fabric. However, the use of needled or spunbonded nonwoven linings as exemplified in the Hara *et al.* patent may still not protect the decorative material adequately because of the inherent non-uniformity of nonwoven fabrics produced by these methods. The nature of the surface of these nonwovens can also create uneven flow patterns within the thermoplastic polymer from which the body of the form is moulded; the surface pattern inherent in these nonwovens can be imposed on the decorative layer.

### *Summary of the invention*

25 In a first aspect, the present invention provides a nonwoven composite comprising a first fibrous layer in the form of a nonwoven web to which a second fibrous layer is joined by fibre entanglement and further comprising a textile-treating agent selected from hydrophilic finishes and softening agents.

30 In a second aspect, the present invention provides a process for the production of a nonwoven composite in which a second fibrous layer is hydroentangled into a first fibrous layer that is in the form of a nonwoven web, and the resultant structure is treated with a textile-treating agent selected from hydrophilic finishes and softening agents.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides an article comprising a moulded body, a decorative facing material and, disposed between them, a nonwoven composite according to the said first aspect of the invention or a nonwoven composite prepared by  
5 a process according to the said second aspect of the invention.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a method of manufacturing an article in which a decorative facing material is placed within a mould space, a nonwoven material is located adjacent said material on the side remote from the show  
10 surface of the facing material and thermoplastic resin is introduced into the space defined by the mould wall and the surface of the nonwoven material remote from the decorative facing material, wherein the nonwoven material is a composite according to the said first aspect of the invention or a nonwoven composite prepared by a process according to the said second aspect of the invention.

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*Description of exemplary embodiments of the invention*

According to the invention, a nonwoven material is used as a lining between  
(i) a decorative surface or facing material (e.g. a fabric or film) and, if included, a foam  
20 layer, and (ii) the thermoplastic polymeric body of a moulded article. The decorative fabric, film or other facing material and, if included, the foam layer are introduced into the mould before the thermoplastic polymer and are thus laminated to the body of the article during the moulding process.

25 It has now been found that the inherent non-uniformity of the types of nonwovens used as linings in the prior art can be satisfactorily overcome by a process whereby cellulosic and/or other fibres are entangled into a nonwoven and by the nature of the process fill in the nonuniformities.

30 In certain preferred embodiments of the process a web of cellulosic fibres is hydroentangled into a base or substrate comprising, or consisting essentially of, a nonwoven web which can, for example, be needlepunched, spunbonded or itself hydroentangled (often termed spunlaced). At this stage the nonwoven/cellulosic web

composite (which may also be referred to as a complex or laminate) will be stronger than the original nonwoven but will have lower elongation characteristics and will be more anisotropic, that is the ratio of the cross direction (CD) strength to the machine direction (MD) strength will be less. This ratio, with the CD strength expressed as a percentage of the MD strength, is termed grain. The higher the grain the more isotropic the material. The reduction in elongation and increase in anisotropy that result from the hydroentangling process cause a reduction in moulding performance of the nonwoven in that it cannot stretch so much and cannot adapt itself to the complex shapes of the mould.

10

However, it has now been further discovered that by treating the nonwoven complex with a textile-treating agent, in particular a hydrophilic finish or softening agent, such as a silicone softening agent, the properties of the original nonwoven can be restored, or largely so, such that after treatment the elongation characteristics and the isotropy increase to levels that give good moulding performance.

15

The advantages of the treated, especially silicone-treated, nonwoven complex are several:

- 20 • The cellulose or other "second" layer, by "filling in" the structure of the nonwoven base, can give superior protection against polymer penetration and can reduce or eliminate polymer strike-through defects.
- The cellulose or other "second" layer provides a thermal barrier so that the outer decorative fabric, film or other facing material and, if included, foam layer are less affected by heat from the moulding process.
- 25 • The incorporation of cellulose and/or other fibres into the nonwoven base can reduce the "memory effect" such that the nonwoven complex shows little or no tendency to shrink or regress to its original dimensions and shape after moulding is complete.
- 30 • The cellulose or other "second" layer can also provide an excellent laminating surface so that very smooth surfaces can be achieved with the decorative layer and the surface pattern of the original nonwoven is not transferred to the decorative layer.



- The silicone or other textile-treating agent, by increasing elongation and allowing fibres to slip against each other, can enhance moulding performance.
- The silicone or other textile-treating agent may act as a lubricant to the thermoplastic polymer flow by reducing surface friction and also polymer shear, as  
5 may occur, for instance, at the injection point. This could allow the moulding of larger parts than has been possible with prior art materials.

The first fibrous layer, which may be regarded as the base layer or substrate, is generally formed of fibres of a synthetic polymer (or mixture of synthetic polymers). A  
10 suitable nonwoven web can be produced, for example, from a carded web of polyester (e.g. polyethylene terephthalate), polyamide (e.g. poly(hexamethylene adipamide) or polycaproamide, or nylon) or polyolefin (preferably polypropylene) fibres, which can be needlepunched or hydroentangled; or a spunbonded web, e.g. produced from any of the said polymers, can be used. As another alternative, the base layer can be formed  
15 from a wet-formed nonwoven, e.g. one made from any of the said polymers. Mixtures of different fibres can, of course, be used. Preferably, the nonwoven web has a basis weight (grammage) of from 20 g/m<sup>2</sup> to 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

The second fibrous layer can be wetlaid or airlaid: it can be deposited as a  
20 preformed layer onto the first nonwoven layer, although the formation of the second layer *in situ* on the nonwoven layer, e.g. by deposition of the fibres from a slurry, may come into consideration. Suitable second layers may be formed from pulps of cellulosic fibres such as wood fibres or vegetable fibres, e.g. abaca or jute fibres. Woodpulp is preferred. However, the second layer may comprise or consist of synthetic fibres,  
25 especially such fibres of good thermal stability, e.g. polyaramid fibres (such as those obtainable under the trade names "Kevlar" and "Nomex"); polyamide fibres, such as poly(hexamethylene adipamide) or polycaproamide (e.g. nylon fibres); or rayon fibres. Mixtures of different fibres can, of course, be used. Preferably, the second layer has a basis weight (grammage) of from 20 g/m<sup>2</sup> to 70 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

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The fibre characteristics, such as fibre length and denier, will generally be chosen so as to provide webs with good uniformity. Typically, fibre lengths of 10-150 mm, e.g. 20-130 mm, may be used for the first layer. In the second layer, fibre

lengths may typically be up to 25 mm, e.g. 2-5 mm, for cellulosic pulp fibres and typically 3 to 25 mm for synthetic fibres. Fibre deniers are preferably low, typically 0.5-6 denier (0.56-6.67 dtex) in the first layer and typically 0.1-3 denier (0.11-3.33 dtex) in the second layer.

5

Prior to the juxtaposition of the second fibrous layer the nonwoven web serving as the first fibrous layer may optionally be cross-stretched or tented by up to 300 per cent of its original width (heated conditions may be required for extensive cross-stretching), more usually by 5 to 150 percent, and especially by 15 to 80 per cent. Depending on the nature of the fibres, the stretched condition may, if required, be stabilised by heat-setting the web at 150-260°C for a period of up to 10 seconds.

The hydroentanglement may be effected by conventional means, e.g. by directing jets of fluid against the upper web or layer (normally the said second layer) superimposed upon the lower web or layer (normally the said first, nonwoven layer). Thus, the hydroentanglement may typically be carried out by passing the juxtaposed layers, supported on a foraminous belt with the second fibrous layer uppermost, and with a line speed of 5-50 m/min under one or more manifolds providing series or banks of orifices that direct jets of fluid against the said second fibrous layer. The jets are usually columnar jets of water, preferably having a velocity of 40 ms<sup>-1</sup> or higher and preferably produced under a pressure inside the manifold of 100 kPa or higher. The orifices may typically have diameters of from 0.05 to 0.25 mm, at a spacing or pitch of 0.25 to 1.5 mm. A process of this type is described in published United Kingdom patent application GB-A-2 220 010 (Nozaki *et al.*, assigned to Uni-Charm Corporation), in published European patent application EP-A-557,678 (Homonoff *et al.*, assigned to Dexter Corporation), and in United States Patent US-A-5 009 747 (Viazmsky *et al.*, assigned to Dexter Corporation), the teaching in these documents being incorporated herein by reference.

Because the elements (webs or layers) of the complex are hydroentangled together other bonding is not required (although additional bonding is not precluded). The basic technology for hydroentanglement could, of course, be readily adapted for other arrangements. For example, it is possible to have fluid jets impinge on both sides

of the composite: such an arrangement may be appropriate when the composite comprises a third fibrous layer adjacent the side of the first, base layer that is remote from the said second layer. In such a "sandwich" construction, the third layer may be similar or dissimilar to the second layer, depending on the desired overall properties of the resultant composite.

Either or each of the layers or webs may be single-ply or formed in two or more plies.

The hydroentangled composite, usually after it has been dried, is treated, in accordance with this invention, with a textile-treating agent, in particular a hydrophilic textile-finishing agent or a textile-softening agent (which may also be hydrophilic). Suitable agents may be selected from the class of silicones and silicone derivatives (organosilicones), including siloxane polymers, e.g. poly(dimethyl-siloxanes) (PDMS) or poly(monomethylsiloxane); siloxane copolymers (which term includes graft copolymers and block copolymers), e.g. polyether-polysiloxane copolymers (dimethicone copolyols), such as PDMS - (polyalkylene oxide) copolymer wherein the alkylene oxide is ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or a mixture thereof; and organofunctional siloxanes, e.g. aminofunctional siloxanes. Silicones and derivatives thereof useful as textile-treating agents are known (see, for example, J.C. Salamone (ed.), *Polymeric Materials Encyclopedia*, CRC Press (1996), volume 1, page 215 *et seq.* and volume 10, page 7706 *et seq.*). Silicones useful in the treatment of tissues are also disclosed in WO-A-97/04173, page 8, line 18, to page 9, line 15. Silicone softening agents are commercially available, for example the agent marketed as OSI Nuwet 300, or Dow Corning 2-8676 (hydroxy-terminated methylaminopropyl siloxane, 20% actives, emulsion), or Dow Corning 108 (aminoethylaminopropyl dimethyl siloxane).

Other suitable textile-treating agents include quaternary ammonium compounds, e.g. tetraalkylammonium halides, imidazoline quaternaries, amidoamine quaternaries and ester-quaternaries. Quaternary ammonium compounds and their use as fabric softeners are known (see, for example, Kirk-Othmer, *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, Fourth Edition, Volume 20, Wiley-Interscience (1996), page 739 *et seq.*). Quaternary ammonium compounds useful in the treatment of tissues are also disclosed

in WO-A-97/04173, page 3, line 22, to page 5, line 29. An example is Varisoft 3690 (methyl-1-oleyl amidoethyl-2-oleyl imidazolinium methylsulfate, aqueous composition, 90% actives). Other agents also come into consideration, e.g. nonionic substituted stearamides.

5

The treatment agent may comprise a mixture or blend of suitable compounds.

Usually, the treatment agent is applied in the form of an aqueous composition, e.g. an aqueous solution or emulsion. The treatment agent can, for example, be applied  
10 in-line by "padding" or "size press" techniques. Preferably, the actives level of the treatment agent applied to the nonwoven composite is from 3 to 7%, more preferably from 3.5 to 6.5% and most preferably from 4 to 5.5, by weight of the solids in the untreated composite. Nuwet 300, for example, may be applied at a concentration of, say, 80 ml/litre for 100% wet pick-up. After application of the treating agent the  
15 composite is usually dried.

The nonwoven composite of the invention may be used as a lining or protective backing for decorative elements such as textile, film or TPO skin. The low-pressure injection moulding (LPIM) or compression moulding of such articles as automotive  
20 components, e.g. interior door panels, dashboard fascia and pillars.

Adhesive lamination or flame lamination may be used to attach the nonwoven liner to the decorative facing material (or to an intermediate foam layer, if used). Preferably, the said second layer (e.g. a cellulosic web) is located adjacent the  
25 decorative facing material (or foam layer) in order to provide a smooth surface.

The present invention is illustrated in and by the following Examples. In these Examples, as elsewhere herein, basis weight (grammage) is measured by ISO 536 using a sample size 203 mm (8 inches) square; and tensile strength and elongation at break is  
30 measured according to ISO 1924-1.

*Example 1*

A carded nonwoven web of polyester, lightly bonded by needlepunching and having a basis weight of  $80 \text{ g/m}^2$ , was cross-stretched to 125% of its original width in a  
5 tenter and heat-set and was then hydroentangled to a single-ply, wetlaid cellulosic tissue having a nominal fibre length of 2 mm and a basis weight of  $39 \text{ g/m}^2$ . This complex was treated with 4.1% silicone, namely OSi Nuwet 300 Hydrophilic Finish, understood to be an amino modified silicone-polyether copolymer.

10 Hydroentanglement was effected by passing the base nonwoven web with the cellulosic web superimposed upon it under ten successive manifolds having pressures within them increasing from 3 MPa to 6 MPa. Each manifold had a nozzle plate having two rows of staggered orifices, of 0.09 mm diameter with a spacing of 1 mm, which directed columnar jets of water at the upper surface of the cellulosic web. The  
15 juxtaposed webs were supported on a woven fabric, travelling at about 40 m/min, under which fabric were disposed on a series of vacuum boxes, each in register with a respective manifold, for extracting the water. After hydroentanglement, the resultant nonwoven composite was dried. The composite was thereafter impregnated with the silicone treating agent in a conventional size press and was dried once more.

20

The dry tensile strength and the elongation at break were tested in both the machine direction and the cross direction. For comparison, the untreated complex and the needlepunched nonwoven were also tested. The test data were as follows:

Properties	Needlepunched nonwoven	Hydroentangled needlepunched nonwoven and cellulosic web	Complex treated with silicone
Dry tensile strength, MD, N/m	3,130	6,257	3,596
Dry tensile strength, CD, N/m	2,750	4,030	3,061
Dry grain, %	87.9	64.4	85.1
Elongation at break, MD, %	59	39	48.3
Elongation at break, CD, %	100	72	90.5

It can be seen that the untreated complex is stronger but has lower elongation than the nonwoven alone but that the silicone treatment has essentially restored the original properties of the nonwoven to the complex.

5

### *Example 2*

Using the same materials as in Example 1, except that the carded nonwoven web of polyester, lightly bonded by needlepunching, has a basis weight of 120 g/m<sup>2</sup>, and using the same silicone addition level, 4.1%, the following results were obtained.

10

Properties	Needlepunched nonwoven	Hydroentangled needlepunched nonwoven and cellulosic web	Complex treated with silicone
Dry tensile strength, MD, N/m	3,628	7,970	6,998
Dry tensile strength, CD, N/m	2,459	4,911	4,036
Dry grain, %	67.8	61.6	57.7
Elongation at break, MD, %	76.6	46.1	74
Elongation at break, CD, %	126	105.9	128.4

This gives similar results to Example 1 but the reduction in strength after silicone treatment is much less.

15

### *Example 3*

Using the same materials as Example 1, except that the carded nonwoven web is of 1.6 dtex, 38 mm polyester, bonded by hydroentanglement, and has a basis weight of

20

45 g/m<sup>2</sup>, and using the same silicone addition level, 4.1%, the following results were obtained.

Properties	Hydroentangled (spunlaced) nonwoven	Hydroentangled spunlaced nonwoven and cellulosic web	Complex treated with silicone
Dry tensile strength, MD, N/m	2,896	4,198	2,379
Dry tensile strength, CD, N/m	523	1,158	520
Dry grain, %	18.1	27.6	21.9
Elongation at break, MD, %	27.9	23	30.9
Elongation at break, CD, %	164.5	80.7	110.5

- 5 Similar effects are obtained with the spunlaced nonwoven precursor as with the needlepunched material.

#### *Example 4*

- 10 A base web of 28 g/m<sup>2</sup> polypropylene spunlaid nonwoven was hydroentangled to a 60 g/m<sup>2</sup> wetlaid cellulosic web (3 x 20 g/m<sup>2</sup> ply). This complex was treated with 4.1% silicone softening agent (OSI Nuwet 300). The test data were as follows:

Properties	Spunlaid nonwoven	Hydroentangled spunlaid nonwoven and cellulosic web	Complex treated with silicone
Dry tensile strength, MD, N/m	1,619	2,438	1,797
Dry tensile strength, CD, N/m	901	1,618	911
Dry grain, %	55.7	66.4	50.7
Elongation at break, MD, %	86.2	43.6	59.6
Elongation at break, CD, %	129.6	75.4	106.9

- 15 Again, similar results are obtained. This construction is particularly appropriate when the interposed nonwoven complex should be lightweight.

*Example 5*

This is the same as Example 1 except that a range of silicone additions has been used.

5

Properties	Hydroentangled needlepunched nonwoven and cellulosic web complex treated with silicone		
	Silicone level 4.1%	Silicone level 5%	Silicone level 6%
Dry tensile strength, MD, N/m	3,596	4,031	3,871
Dry tensile strength, CD, N/m	3,061	2,675	2,632
Dry grain, %	85.1	66.4	68
Elongation at break, MD, %	48.3	49.4	48.7
Elongation at break, CD, %	90.5	96.3	95.8

With increased silicone addition, the ratio of CD strength to MD strength declines so that the product is less isotropic. When the silicone addition is increased to 6% the elongation decreases.

10

It will, of course, be understood that the present invention has been described above purely by way of example and that modifications of detail can be made within the scope of the invention.



CLAIMS

1. A nonwoven composite comprising a first fibrous layer in the form of a nonwoven web to which a second fibrous layer is joined by fibre entanglement and  
5 further comprising a textile-treating agent selected from hydrophilic finishes and softening agents.
2. A nonwoven composite according to claim 1 wherein the nonwoven web comprises polyester, polyolefin or polyamide fibres or a mixture of two or more such  
10 fibres.
3. A nonwoven composite according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the nonwoven web is formed by carding and subsequent needling or hydroentanglement.
- 15 4. A nonwoven composite according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the nonwoven web is a spunbonded material.
5. A nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the basis weight of the nonwoven web is from  $20 \text{ gm}^{-2}$  to  $150 \text{ gm}^{-2}$ .  
20
6. A nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the second fibrous layer is formed from a pulp of cellulosic fibres.
7. A nonwoven composite according to claim 6 wherein the cellulosic fibres are  
25 wood fibres, vegetable fibres or a mixture thereof.
8. A nonwoven composite according to claim 7 which comprises, as vegetable fibres, abaca, jute or a mixture thereof.
- 30 9. A nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 8 wherein the second fibrous layer is formed by an airlaying or wetlaying process.

10. A nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 9 wherein the basis weight of the second fibrous layer is from  $20 \text{ gm}^{-2}$  to  $70 \text{ gm}^{-2}$ .
11. A nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 10 wherein the textile-  
5 treating agent is a silicone softening agent.
12. A nonwoven composite according to claim 11 wherein the silicone softening agent is a siloxane polymer, a siloxane copolymer, an organofunctional siloxane or a mixture of two or more of these.
- 10 13. A nonwoven composite according to claim 11 or 12 which comprises 3 to 7% by weight of silicone treating agent, as silicone, relative to the total dry weight of fibres.
14. A nonwoven composite according to claim 13 which comprises 3.5 to 6.5%,  
15 preferably 4 to 5.5%, by weight of silicone treating agent, as silicone, relative to the total dry weight of fibres.
15. A process for the production of a nonwoven composite in which a second fibrous layer is hydroentangled into a first fibrous layer that is in the form of a  
20 nonwoven web, and the resultant structure is treated with a textile-treating agent selected from hydrophilic finishes and softening agents.
16. A process according to claim 15 for the production of a nonwoven composite  
25 according to any of claims 2 to 14.
17. A process according to claim 15, substantially as hereinbefore described in any of Examples 1 to 5.
18. An article comprising a moulded body, a decorative facing material and,  
30 disposed between them, a nonwoven composite according to any of claims 1 to 14 or a nonwoven composite produced by a process according to claim 15, 16 or 17.

19. A moulded article, according to claim 18, wherein a foam layer is disposed between the decorative facing material and the nonwoven composite.

20. A method of manufacturing an article in which a decorative facing material is placed within a mould space, a nonwoven material is located adjacent said material on the side remote from the show surface of the facing material and thermoplastic resin is introduced into the space defined by the mould wall and the surface of the nonwoven material remote from the decorative facing material, wherein the nonwoven material is a composite according to any of claims 1 to 14 or a composite produced by a process according to claim 15, 16 or 17.



NONWOVEN FOR POLYMER MOULDING APPLICATIONSABSTRACT

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A nonwoven composite is formed by hydroentangling a fibrous web into a nonwoven base web and subsequently treating the hydroentangled webs with a textile-treating agent selected from hydrophilic finishes and softening agents, e.g. a silicone or quaternary ammonium compound softening agent. The nonwoven base web, which  
10 may be made of polyester, polypropylene or polyamide fibres, may be formed on a card and subsequently needled or hydroentangled, or it may be a spunbonded web. The fibrous web, which may be formed by a wetlaid or airlaid process, may be made from pulp prepared from wood fibres and/or vegetable fibres such as abaca or jute; alternatively synthetic fibrous webs, e.g. of aramid, nylon or rayon, could be used. The  
15 textile-treating agent, e.g. a silicone from a softening agent, may be applied in an amount of from 3 to 7% by weight of the solids in the untreated composite. The nonwoven composite may be used as a lining between the body of a moulded article, for example an interior panel component for a motor vehicle, and a decorative facing material supported by the said body.

